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CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS.

Congressman Roberts of Nevada aspires to fame as the humorist of the House. He has introduced a string of the funniest little measures ever heard of; the latest being a provision that the hall of the House shall be, on one day each week, at the disposal of the Chautauque lecturers in Congress.

We don't mind tipping to Mr. Roberts that if he knew just the quality of laughter his humor inspired, he would probably get serious. He oughtn't to covet all the glory, anyhow. Being the father-in-law of Walter Johnson might reasonably satisfy one man.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for Walter to take on the Congressional duties of father-in-law on the days when he isn't pitching? There is increasing impression, among people who have been unable to escape the devastation of father-in-law's humor, that it would considerably raise the standard of Nevada's representation in the House.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

It may be weeks, or days, or only hours, now, until the inevitable crash comes in the City of Mexico. Will it come with a terror, a slaughter, a battle of the streets, perhaps a period of plague and starvation? Or will it come as that sort of an inevitable ought to come, with all sides recognizing that what must be will be, and therefore that the humanities are entitled to first consideration?

For near a year, now, the world has realized that this impending end was inevitable. If the forces of civilization are not strong enough, and its influences far-reaching and impressive enough, to have found a plan, within that year, to avoid a medieval horror when the end comes, then it will be worth while to inquire the reason.

But of course civilization will prove itself quite unequal to the emergency. If the emergency arises, civilization will take to the tall timber. It took to the timber throughout the two fearful catastrophes in the Balkans, and it is still sticking there while the people of Albania are being butchered. It is standing around with its white hands folded in impotence, while Greece and Turkey frame things up for another war. It is breaking the backs of its millions of God's poor, under the burden of armies and navies and war taxes and pensions and fortifications and munitions and heaven knows what, all representing the proof that we are just as savage as the Balkans or the Mexicans, and just as incompetent to restrain our own hands as we are to stay theirs.

FRANCIS FERDINAND—AND AFTER.

It is not clear just how large a part Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria played in the larger affairs of his country during the last decade; but it is certain that his powerful personality and personal popularity strongly re-enforced the aged Emperor in all efforts to maintain the dual monarchy as a first-class power.

Moreover, the archduke was the close friend of Kaiser Wilhelm, and their intimacy was one of the strong bonds uniting Germany and Austria. On the other hand, Ferdinand cordially disliked Italy, and never believed the inclusion of Italy in the alliance of the three powers was logical or sound politics. He knew that Italy was inevitably the enemy of Austria because of their conflicting interests in the Adriatic. He knew that alliance between France and Italy was far more natural, especially in view of the fact that Italy had been strongly disposed to unite forces with France in the Franco-German war. In short, Ferdinand doubted, as most students of later European history have doubted,

whether the triple alliance could hold together through a real continental conflict.

It was the Kaiser who in the main mediated between Vienna and Rome and kept the rope-of-sand alliance together. His influence with Frederick enabled him to accomplish this. But Frederick is now gone. The aged Emperor will not live long. Frederick was the hope of the immediate future for maintaining the military and naval power of Austria-Hungary. He was able to keep down the ever-embroiling controversies between the antagonistic elements and races that make up the empire of the Hapsburgs. When he is gone, can the lid be kept on indefinitely? The Slav part of the monarchy is strongly drawn toward the peoples of its own race in Balkania. It has seemed a military necessity to unify the language of the country, throughout the public schools and the military establishment, because a common language is absolutely essential to the efficacy of a great army; yet the effort to do this has introduced dissension in army, navy, and politics. No people willingly gives up its language; especially no people that, like the Slav elements in Austria-Hungary, feels that it is held in something like subjugation.

Germany, fearing the disintegration of Austria, is redoubling the struggle to maintain its own military and naval forces at the highest point of strength and efficiency, lest with its allies weakened it may have to confront Europe in arms. If conflict there must be, the sooner the better for Germany; hence the grave menace of the present situation to the peace of Europe.

FOR MORE BEEF.

The announcement that the Cudahy interests have decided to spend a million dollars on a ranch to breed cattle for their packing houses is encouraging for the reason that the packers' example may send some of the Western ranch owners back to cattle raising.

Whatever sins the Beef trust may have committed—and at one time they surely were many and varied—there is no doubt that the high price of meat in recent years has been due in part to the unwillingness of the West to breed and fatten cattle.

The East and Europe were calling for the grain the farmers raised and paying their own price for it. So, why should they bother with live stock, which had to be sold at the trust's price? That was their natural, if selfish, way of figuring. In consequence there has been less meat than the market needed and higher prices than the people could pay.

The prophets declared that cattle raising would not return to its former greatness until there was an overproduction of grain. Perhaps that day is in sight. The record crops of this summer may indicate it. At any rate, if there is money in cattle raising for the Cudahys there is money in it for more individual ranchers than now engaged in feeding steers.

A million dollars is a mere drop in such an industry and does not argue that the packers are trying to corner the business of ranching. The more likely reason for the packers going into the game is that they must have more meat or lose their trade.

THE SALEM APPROPRIATION.

President Wilson having asked Congress to appropriate \$200,000 for immediate relief to the suffering people of Salem, the House Appropriations Committee has reported unfavorably the bill to provide the money.

It wouldn't ordinarily make any difference whether the President's recommendation was accepted or rejected, in such a small affair, by the committee. But in this instance it seems as if the Democrats of the committee—all of those voting against the appropriation were Democrats—had gone decidedly out of their way to be economical.

Just a few days ago, against the protests, the warnings, and the damning proofs that were brought forward by Congressman Frew, the House passed a river and harbor bill that carries or authorizes expenditures of about \$33,000,000.

Something more than half of that money is just plain waste; pork passed around district by district in order that members may be able to claim that they have "done something for the district."

Most of the remainder is Federal money spent to improve harbors in which the wharfage is owned by corporations, or by the cities and leased for the city's profit, to corporations.

A fine bunch is given to pay for "river improvements" that in truth simply amount to the reclamation of land owned by individuals and corporations; the Government does the reclaiming, the private interests get the profits from it.

Yet that bill, looking to the ultimate expenditure of almost \$100,000,000, got through the House with ease and alacrity, while Salem's little \$200,000 was killed in the name of economy.

Doubtless this is all right. Gentlemen of the experience and capac-

ity that must be expected in control of the great committees of a great legislative body, must have ready explanation and complete defense for their acts. But to the crude, lay mind—the sort of mind that unfortunately has to direct a lot of crude, crass hands when they put their ballots in the box—it is awfully difficult to figure just where the economy comes in, or where the common sense, either.

A HOME-MADE RAILROAD

Out in the prairie sections of eastern Colorado and western Kansas prosperity has struck the country with a loud report. There is no better soil in the world than in this section; if it could be assured of timely rains its riches would equal those of the Nile. This year the rain came right, and the country fairly groans under its crops.

Railroads are few and far apart. So in one section, between the Burlington and Rock Island lines, the farmers have clubbed together and applied to the Burlington officers to loan them thirty miles of old rails and ties. The farmers propose to lay a prairie road of their own, right on the surface of the flat prairie, to haul off their crops. If they don't do this, they will have to haul, from a big area, as much as thirty miles by wagons to get to the nearest railroad point. They calculate that there will be such a vast tonnage that they can better afford to build the temporary railroad than to do this wagon hauling.

This kind of neighborhood railroad building strikes the present generation as curious. Yet it is the exact method by which most of the early railroads were built in this country. The Middle West got most of its lines in this fashion. The enterprising people of a progressive town would incorporate a company to build to another town; taxes would be voted by towns, counties, and townships; the road would be graded and perhaps the ties furnished by the people along the line; right-of-way would generally be donated. Even when the county was new, money scarce, and the people poor, it was possible for local enterprise and individual initiative to build thousands of miles of railroads in this way. The beginnings of many of the greatest systems were made in this way. Commodore Vanderbilt made the New York Central system by splicing together a long list of such little local companies, which had originated in this way.

Today the country is so rich that it doesn't know how to invest its money half the time. The villages that were able to tax themselves and build railroads a generation ago are rich cities. Yet nobody thinks of building a local railroad, with local money, for local benefit and development.

Why is that? Why should the enterprise of a few hundred Colorado farmers be a unique and rather amusing performance today, when it represents the very procedure by which this country got its railroads?

There are a good many reasons why consideration will have to be given to these questions in the next decade.

LEGISLATIVE ADVICE.

The Massachusetts legislature is reorganizing the sanitary code of that State, with a view to making it more effective for the protection of the public health. Massachusetts has commonly stood near the head of the list of States, for progressiveness and intelligence in social legislation of this kind; but the measure that is now proposed to be enacted would seemingly be a long backward step.

It would be a good enough law save for the fact that the penalty clause has been stricken out. Regulations may be made and requirements prescribed; but unless the administrative authority has power—very real power—to inspire violators with a proper respect for the law, it is certain to be useless.

There's no use having legislatures give good advice to the public. The newspapers, the women's clubs, the doctors, everybody's neighbors, the whole community, are in the business of giving advice. Legislation wants to be advice with the bark on; counsel with teeth in it. There must be penalties or there will be no enforcement.

One of the dangers in enacting legislation that cannot be enforced lies in the fact that when the public learns that a particular law is impotent, it is apt to acquire contempt for other laws. None should be passed that doesn't mean what it says, and provide penalties for its infraction.

Y. M. C. A. Boys Return From a Summer Camp

After an encampment on South River, Md., of fifteen days, nearly a hundred members of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A., will arrive at the White House station, Fifteenth and H streets northeast, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Albert M. Chesley, secretary of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A., was in charge of activities.

The News of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

THE Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff were hosts at a luncheon at the summer embassy, Stone Villa, at Newport, yesterday when their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, Mrs. Vanderbilt and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Guild and John R. McLean, who came over from Narragansett Pier, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mr. Roger Walcott, the charge d'affaires of the German embassy, E. Haniel von Halmhausen, and Boris Yonine, of the embassy staff.

Mrs. Nicholas Anderson will have as her guest, her daughter, Mrs. Philip McMillan, of Detroit, who arrives at Bar Harbor tomorrow. On Friday, Mrs. Anderson will entertain at a luncheon for Mrs. McMillan.

Mrs. L. L. Remy, widow of Captain Remy, will spend this month at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City.

Mrs. M. E. Abbott who has spent the last two years at the Hotel Driscoll is now at 188 N. street with Dr. El-nora C. Folkmar.

Mrs. A. N. Talbot will spend some time visiting in Utica, N. Y., before going to San Francisco, from where she sails August 15 for a trip around the world.

The Naval Attache, of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. Vassiloff are leaving Washington today to spend some time in Newport before sailing on July 15 for Russia, where they will remain during the remainder of the season.

The new Cuban minister, Senor Don Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, will arrive in Washington within a short time.

Mrs. T. T. Ansberry, wife of Congressman Ansberry, of Ohio, will leave Washington within a fortnight for the place in New Hampshire, which they have taken for the summer. Mr. Ansberry will join Mrs. Ansberry when Congress adjourns.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Waller have closed their home in Wyoming avenue, and with their two children are at their country home, The Hills, near Fredericksburg, Va., for the summer. The sisters of Mrs. Waller, Misses Mary Madison Jones and Dorothy Knowles Jones, will spend August with her. They are now visiting at Holyoke and Northampton, Mass.

Congressman and Mrs. D. W. Anthony, Jr., will close their house in California street today and leave Washington for Oak Bluffs, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Ordway and Miss Padelford will leave on Friday for Bass Rocks, Mass., where they will spend the summer. In the autumn they will motor in the Berkshires and back to town.

Mrs. Leigh Palmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, and children have gone to Dinard, on the coast of France, to spend the next three months.

The Turkish Embassy will return shortly to the house, 111 Connecticut avenue, which it occupied for some years. Rustem Bey, the new ambassador who leased the house originally several years ago, when he was charge d'affaires, has again taken it. It was occupied last season by Interstate Commerce Commissioner and Mrs. C. C. McChord, who have recently given it up. The ambassador, who has been detained at Washington by official duties, is still at the Willard. He will leave the city in the course of a week for the North Shore, returning to Washington in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Straubinger left yesterday for New York to visit friends. They will go to Boston for an extended stay later.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee have as their guests at their summer place, Graceland, Elkins, W. Va., Mrs. John A. Thayer and Miss Josephine Thayer, who have been visiting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was among the passengers who sailed this morning on the Vaterland. The ambassador will go to Berlin first, and will join Countess von Bernstorff at their home a little later.

The Danish minister, Constantin Brun, has leased the Clover cottage, at Bar Harbor, for the summer.

Mrs. J. M. Culp and Miss Nancy Gordon Jones returned to Washington last evening from an extended trip through the West. Mr. Culp took them in his private car as far as Chicago and met them there upon their return. They spent some time in Colorado Springs, Salt Lake and other points upon the return.

Mrs. Culp will go to Birmingham, Ala., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, and then Mrs. Porter and her baby will accompany Mrs. Culp to their summer place in Canada. Mr. Culp will join his family the latter part of the season. Miss Gordon Jones will spend the summer at home.

Mrs. Delos Blodgett closed her house in Sixteenth street yesterday when she left by motor for Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Blodgett has been entertaining for the past week her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Porter, whose marriage took place in Atlanta, Ga., on June 10. Mr. and Mrs. Porter made the journey from Atlanta to Washington by motor and also made a trip to New York in the same fashion before joining Mrs. Blodgett in her Western journey. They will be members of a large house party entertained at the Blodgett home in Grand Rapids for the remainder of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry Lippitt have purchased and will occupy as their permanent residence, 2515 O street, formerly the home of Mrs. James G. Hill. Mrs. Lippitt was formerly Miss Helen Wilson, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lippitt, whose marriage took place less than two years ago, have passed much of that time abroad or in Forto Rico, where Mr. Lippitt has extensive business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Austin, of

GOING NORTH SOON



MRS. T. T. ANSBERRY.

Omaha, Neb., who have been making an extended trip to Eastern cities, are visiting friends in Washington. During their stay they are at Hotel Powhatan.

Mrs. W. W. Smith, accompanied by Miss Alice M. Harrison, of Ashland, Va., are spending a few days in Washington.

Convict Ship to Sail From Capital This Week

The old British convict ship Success will go to Philadelphia at the end of this week to provision and make ready for her voyage to San Francisco, through the Panama Canal.

The ship has been here for several weeks. A large percentage of Washington's visitors to the vessel included educators, librarians, legislators, and prison officials. The Success was built in 1790 in India, and was used by the British government in transporting convicts from England to the penal colonies.

U. S. Clerks Worry As Ax Is Swung

Wholesale Discharges Continue, While "Furloughed" Employees Are Unable to Fill New Places Created, as They Require Technical Knowledge—Many Too Old to Work Elsewhere—Pensions Discussed.

Wholesale reductions in the force of clerks in the Postoffice Department, City Postoffice, Treasury Department, and Pension Bureau have brought about a condition of unrest among Government employees. That other departments are being given increased forces of employees while these are being reduced does not improve the situation, because most of the new positions opened up are of a technical nature for which the bulk of Government clerks are not qualified.

The recent shake-ups in the force of Government clerks include the fifty-one discharged by the Pension Bureau; fifty-three "furloughed" by the Postoffice Department; fifty transferred to other cities by the Postoffice Department; twenty-four discharged in the City Postoffice, and more than 100 discharged at the navy yard. These are the more important changes. But there has been a constant stream of changes in all the departments since the new Administration went into office, which has added to the apprehension of Government employees.

REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED.

In addition to this the pending legislative bill provides for the discontinuance of forty-two more jobs in the Postoffice Department and about thirty-five in the Treasury Department. There will be no actual dismissals in either case. It is stated, however, because officials of the departments have been leaving places unfilled in anticipation of the reduction.

And there has been a constant shifting between departments in the last year due to transfers of employees from bureaus where reductions were to be made to other bureaus which needed larger forces. This has operated as a bar against the employees left in recent months, who to retain their civil service eligibility, but have found no positions open.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakeslee told the fifty-three "furloughed" employees of the Postoffice Department that they would be held on the rolls for ninety days so that they might retain their eligibility and find other positions. At the same time he found temporary places for twenty-five, though the tenure of their positions is uncertain. Commissioner of Pensions Saltzgeber advised the fifty-one "dropped" for want of appropriation without openly discharging them that they were still eligible for appointment elsewhere.

Only Technical Jobs Open.

But the ousted clerks found that their chances of being transferred had been practically wiped out by the preliminary transfers made in advance of the shake-ups. The positions they now find open, are new places provided by the Postmaster Otto Fraeger, the men who gave orders for the recent discharges of Government clerks, all declared themselves in favor of retirement laws and civil service pensions, but such legislation they point out is wholly within the province of and to be determined by Congress. Aid from a number of these officials in obtaining such legislation from Congress is expected when the movement is taken up in earnest.

The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

Just where we left off.

SOB STUFF.
The saddest words of tongue or pen, Vacation's over. Work again.



Street merchant advertises "week end" trunks. Honesty is the best policy after all.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ

"Every cloud has a silver lining. More storms, 'th' cleaner 'th' winders."

See the Mexico City voters went sold for Huerta. The "solid" referring, doubtless, to the Mexico City voters' heads.

University of Penn scientist discovers an almost naked tribe of Indians in South America, demonstrating that it doesn't take long for the latest styles to encircle the globe.



Lady oops are all right, but the sweet things refuse to do duty as "plain clothes" women. Got to have the frills and turbanes.

Only redeeming feature of the hot weather is that the old man can afford to grin every time he looks at the empty coal bin.

Late returns from outlying counties indicate the safe and sane Fourth idea failed to apply to amateur canoeists and professional chauffeurs.

Boastful Kansans claim that deer get lost in the tall wheat. Only way Minneapots can top this is to import a few giraffes.

As yet, none of Kelley's army has complained of forcible feeding.

Truths by Women Who Know

Mothering Babies and Training Nurses
Home for Foundlings

The only institution in Washington where infants under one year of age are cared for, is the Washington Home for Foundlings.

These babies who have been discarded or whose parents are not able to provide for them are given a real home until some one adopts them. Mrs. Richard Sylvester, who was vice president of the board for sixteen years, explains that, under the care of competent, interested nurses, these children are mothered as though in their own homes. She tells here that this institution endeavors to aid mothers who are employed by caring for their children and how they strive to train women to become intelligent nurses.

Mrs. Sylvester was also chairman of the house committee of this institution for a long period, has served as president of the Aid Association for the Blind, and has aided the work of the Georgetown Hospital, the Starmont Aid, and several other philanthropic endeavors.

By MRS. RICHARD SYLVESTER.

It would add very much to the distress and sorrow of afflicted and dependent humanity, if their care and relief came only through channels provided by the State, and on the other hand, it would be lamentable if the charitable, sympathetic and evenhanded people did not organize and associate to extend aid, comfort, and consolation to these classes. In other words, all conditions of dependency are not relieved by Government agencies, and the deficiencies must be cared for by the individuals of our communities.

Thus it came to pass that an individual, philanthropic foundation laid many years ago to sustain and maintain the lives of little creature-walls, made such through hatred fear.

It was built upon by an association of sympathetic Christian women, who have for a long period of years given their time, labor and love and financial support to sustain the colony of foundlings.

These little sparks of life are there nurtured and strengthened and developed to the point where useful men and women to do in turn for others.

Purpose of Home.

The purpose of the home is to care for infants and small children who have been abandoned by their parents, or whose parents are unable to care for them. It is the only institution in Washington where infants under one year of age are cared for in the home. Each child here is highly developed in these children, due largely to the loving care given them by the nurses, who watch over, mother them, and help to develop fine, healthy little children are not like institution children, but like dear home babies, who have been mothered in their own homes.

Our earnest endeavor is to make this institution a real home for the dear little unfortunate, who for no fault of its own has no home, no

higher degree for his profit — R. Boyle.

JOHANN'S PRAYER at the battle of Gibeon.

Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon: And thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.—Josh. x. 12.

Prayer when the ark set forward.—Rise up, O Jehovah. And let Thine enemies be scattered: And let them that hate Thee flee before Thee.—Num. x. 25.

Prayer when the ark rested.—Return, O Jehovah. Unto the ten thousands of the thousands of Israel.—Num. x. 26.

What's on the Program in Washington

TODAY.

Meetings, evening: Masonic—National, No. 12; Myron M. Parker, No. 27; King David, No. 28; Washington Naval, No. 8; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Columbia—No. 1; Sportsman Club, No. 1; Eastern Star, No. 1; Odd Fellows—No. 1; Golden Rule, No. 1; Amity, No. 1; Fidelity, No. 1; Rebekah Lodge, No. 1; Metropolitan Tent, No. 1; Metropolitan Tent, No. 1; Knights of Pythias—Washington, No. 1; Hermon, No. 1; Excelsior, No. 1; Myrtle, No. 1; Baseball—Washington vs. St. Louis, 3:30 p. m.

Amusements.

Columbia—"The Light Eternal," 8:15 p. m. Polka—"The Man on the Box," 8:15 and 8:35 p. m. Cosmos—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. Glen Echo—All amusements. Chevy Chase Lake—Concert by section of Marine Band.

TOMORROW.

Meetings, evening: Masonic—Harvard, No. 17; King Solomon, No. 3; Mount Pleasant, No. 13; Royal Arch Chapter, Washington, No. 1; Knights Templar, No. 1; Columbia—No. 1; Sportsman Club, No. 1; Eastern Star, No. 1; Odd Fellows—Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 3; Friendship, No. 12; Federal City, No. 29; Columbia—No. 1; Pythian Temple, No. 1; Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 5; Union, No. 22; Columbia, No. 26; Friendship Temple, No. 1; Pythian Temple, No. 1; National Union—Postoffice Department Council, Interior Council, No. 14; Myrtle, No. 1; Baseball, Washington vs. St. Louis, 3:30 p. m.

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200 Cadets for West Point Next Year

More than 200 cadetships will be filled at West Point Military Academy in 1915. In response to numerous inquiries, the War Department announced today the list from which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators and Congressmen for the entrance examinations to be held beginning the last Tuesday in March, 1915.

Under the law, persons nominated for appointment have to be actual residents of the Congressional district or territory from which appointed, and those from a State at large, an actual resident of that State. Appointments are to be made by Senators from twenty-seven States and by Congressmen from thirty-one States.